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DOSARM, founded in 1948, was given such important tasks by the Party and government as propagating military and technical military knowledge among the population, teaching military specialties and antiaircraft defense measures, developing rifle, motorcycle, automobile, and cavalry sports activities, and training short-wave radio amateurs among the society's members.

During the first year of its existence, DOSARM rapidly solved its organizational problems and has grown into a massive organization of several millions. Primary organizations were created in factories, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, schools of higher learning, and many other institutions. Executive bodies of the society were elected in all republics, oblasts, and rayons according to democratic principles. A sizable network of study groups, courses, and clubs through which society members acquired military specialties and specialized training was established.

Organizational work was given top priority during the society's first period of existence. The Orgburo, DOSARM USSR, from the very beginning focused the attention of all directing organizations on the all-important task of forming strong, active primary organizations. This was carried out satisfactorily in the Ukraine, Georgia, Tatar ASSR, Voronezh, Moscow, and Leningrad oblasts, etc., where primary organizations were formed at all factories, institutions, and in the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Lagging behind in this work were DOSARM organizations in Astrakhan', Novgorod, and Pskov oblasts. The task in the future is to increase the contact of DOSARM organizations with the working masses in cities and rural areas.

Local Komsomol organizations gave considerable assistance to DOSARM organizations. Their active participation was responsible for the increase in DOSARM membership. An example of Komsomol participation in mass military work can be found in Novosibirsk Oblast, where the Komsomol organization took the initiative in developing marksmanship as a sport. During 1949, the youths repaired and reconstructed 26 rifle ranges.

In many places, however, Komsomol participation in DOSARM activities is still lagging. This can be explained by the fact that the chairmen of many DOSARM committees did not establish working relationships with Komsomol committees and failed to provide activities of interest to the people in the various types and forms of mass military and military sports work.

A considerable number of problems have arisen in connection with mass military work and the propagation of military and technical military knowledge among society members and the broad masses of workers.

At the present time there are a variety of military and sports study groups and teams in all primary organizations. The majority of members participate in these. Considerable expansion of activities was achieved by organizations in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Gor'kiy, etc. For example, 36 regular marksmanship teams are active in groups set up by the primary organization of Moscow State University. The lecture group presented more than 60 military and technical military reports. Military and sports activities are well established in the primary organizations of the Leningrad Kirov Plant, where there are several marksmanship teams, groups of radio operators, many shop study groups for auto-mechanics, topography, and USSR Armed Forces regulations.

There has been a marked development of marksmanship, automobile and motorcycle driving as sports, short-wave radio operation, antiaircraft defense, horsemanship, and service dog breeding.

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This year many more society members participated in sport marksmanship. Recently, marksmen and sniper teams from all 16 republics competed in a marksmanship contest. The technical skill of DOSARM marksmen has improved significantly. Thirty-six records were established, three of which surpass existing world records. The majority of DOSARM organizations devoted considerable attention to study, sports, and training. There were certain 'agard organizations in the Karelo-Finnish, Armenian, Tadzhik, and Moldavian SSR, as well as in the Far East and North Caucasus.

In view of the fact that DOSARM is the largest organization which offers marksmanship training for sport, it has the potential capacity to surpass all others in the development of this sport. Prerequisites for raising the level of marksmanship are an increase in the membership of marksmanship groups, organization of regular sport marksmanship teams in all large primary organizations in cities, rayons, oblasts, and republics, and frequent mass contests. Especially important is the development of a sniper movement and the planning of increased training of masters and trainers of sport marksmanship.

DOSARM organizations also did outstanding work in the development of amateur radio activities. Most of the organizations have radio study groups, many of which, along with radio clubs, actively participate in the radiofication of villages.

In the future, study groups must be established in all primary organizations, without exception, and especially in kolkhozes. The society must train leaders and active workers and help them to acquire organizational techniques, to increase their military and political knowledge, to raise their ideological and political level, and to teach in the Bolshevik manner.

During 1949, the material and technical base of the society was solidified significantly. Study groups, teams, and clubs acquired necessary up-to-date equipment. Insofar as the building up of material and technical bases in primary organizations is concerned, it is to be remembered that DOSARM is a self-sufficient volunteer society and should not expect to be given all the necessities for its diverse educational and military sports activities. It must, above all, rely on its own efforts and capabilities.

In the future the level of organizational work must be raised, lower organizations must be strengthened, and more new members, especially rural workers, must be drawn into the ranks of the society. The activity, initiative, and self-sufficiency of the masses should be developed, and the standards of mass military work and the quality of military and technical training of society members raised. Propagation of military and technical knowledge should be developed to the fullest extent in DOSARM organizations. The society has been called upon to train its members in the spirit of supreme loyalty to their country, to be prepared at any moment to defend the Socialist State and Soviet people against imperialist encroachment.

Following the adjournment of the All-Union Council, groups must be organized so that all DOSARM members may study the council's decisions and the charter, to further develop democracy, as well as criticism and self-criticism, within the society.

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CONFERENCE DECIDES DOSARM'S IMMEDIATE AIMS

In the discussion which followed Kuznetsov's speech, the All-Union Council indicated the need for more extensive training work among members of the society to educate them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, loyalty to the Party of Lenin and Stalin, unlimited devotion to their country, and readiness to protect the interests of the Socialist State. The council decided upon the following program for DOSARM's future development.

Primary organizations and clubs for political training of members must receive daily guidance to fulfill the requirements of patriotism, loyalty, devotion, and preparedness to fight. The basis for this training is the study of the history of the Bolshevik Party, propagation of the great patriotic deeds of Russian scientists, social workers, and military heroes.

Teachers, instructors, and leaders of study groups must themselves become proficient in their respective fields and study the valuable experiences of World War II for transmission to their trainees in order to ensure the further development of military preparedness and the expansion of military and sports groups, clubs, and teams called for by Kuznetsov.

The council's decisions must be discussed by and interpreted to both DOSARM members and workers outside the society. Active workers, lecture groups, and propagandists and agitators of the society will take an important part in this work. It is also necessary to make wider use of local and wall newspapers, radio broadcasting, and all other available forms and methods of propaganda and agitation to bring into the society's ranks new masses of workers and to expand further the training of military specialists.

CHARTER, EMBLEM, FLAG ADOPTED; GOVERNING BODIES ELECTED

V. Golovkin [identified as a general-major in Moloday Bol'shevik, Vol. VII, No 22, Nov 1949, and as deputy chairman of the All-Union Orgburo, DOSARM USSR, in Krasnaya Zvezda, No 207, 2 Sep 1949], in his speech before the All-Union Council, described some of the outstanding features of the DOSARM Charter, which was adopted by the council on 2 September. Golovkin spoke also on the charter's provisions for the organization and function of the All-Union Council, Central Committee, and Central Auditing Commission, and described DOSARM's new emblem and flag called for in the charter. The following information on the charter was taken from Golovkin's speech.

According to the charter, "DOSARM USSR is a mass organization of workers of the USSR, built on voluntary principles to assist in increasing the strength of the Soviet Army."

The charter stresses the mass character of DOSARM and voluntariness as the basis for all activities of the society.

Section 2 of the charter is devoted to membership.

Article 11 states, "Membership in DOSARM is open to every citizen of the USSR, who is 15 years of age, accepts the charter, belongs to one of the primary organizations, and pays membership fees."

Paragraph 12 states, "Members of the society take part in the work of one of the primary organizations, study military affairs, explain and propagate the aims and tasks of the society among the people."

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Paragraph 13 states, "Members of the society have the right to elect and to be elected to the governing bodies of DOSARM and to participate in the discussion and solution of problems relating to the work of the society at meetings and in print. Members enjoy these privileges by joining study groups of the society."

Governing bodies of DOSARM are elected by members by secret ballot.

Section 6 of the charter provides for the establishment under DOSARM committees of sections to deal with various types of military study, propaganda, and military sports activities of the society. It also stresses the need for DOSARM governing bodies, in their daily work, to rely on the active membership, increase it numerically, and thereby strengthen contact with the masses.

A special section of the charter defines the organization of republic, kray, rayon, and city organizations of the society.

DOSARM organizations of Union Republics function on the basis of charters adopted by respective republic DOSARM councils.

The charter in legalizing the status of primary organizations reads, "Primary organizations are the basis of DOSARM." Primary organizations carry the burden of mass military and training work of the society. They conduct the propaganda and agitation functions, mobilize DOSARM members for the fulfillment of tasks set before the society, and train them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism.

The charter emphasizes the need for close correlation of work of DOSARM organizations with Party, Komsomol, trade union, and other public organizations of the country.

In this connection, Golovkin stated, "All the work of building our society has been and is being carried out under the guidance of the Communist Party..."

The charter provides for the organization and function of the All-Union Council, Central Committee, and Central Auditing Commission of DOSARM USSR as follows:

The All-Union Council is the highest organ of DOSARM USSR. Its meetings are attended by representatives of all DOSARM organizations who are elected at meetings of the councils of the societies of the Union Republics, or, within the RSFSR, at conferences of members of autonomous republic, kray, or oblast DOSARM organizations. The council is elected for a term of 4 years. Meetings of the council are called by the Central Committee at least once a year.

The council hears and approves the reports of the Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission; plans the regular tasks of the society, reviews questions on amending or adding to the charter, and approves the emblem and flag of the society. The council also elects the Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission.

The Central Committee is a 15-member executive organ of the All-Union Council of DOSARM USSR. It is elected for a 2-year term by the All-Union Council by secret ballot. Its functions are to direct all DOSARM activities between sessions of the All-Union Council, to represent the society in state and public organizations, to approve programs for military preparedness

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and regulations for the work of educational organizations, to register and approve the sports records of the society, to approve the consolidated budget of the society, to appoint staffs of committees and educational organizations, and to perform many other functions specifically designated in the charter.

The Central Auditing Commission is a seven-member executive organ of the All-Union Council, elected by the council /presumably also for a 2-year term/. Its functions are to audit the finances of the Central Committee and educational organizations and enterprises under its immediate jurisdiction, to check on receipts of membership fees, and to check the speed and correctness of the progress of business in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the society.

Following Golovkin's speech, the All-Union Council adopted the charter, including the emblem and flag called for therein. The DOSARM emblem is a five-pointed radial star with a hammer and sickle in the center. The star is superimposed on a white circle enclosed in a gilded laurel wreath. A red band at the bottom of the circle bears the inscription, "DOSARM USSR." The DOSARM flag is a crimson rectangle with a three-to-two relationship of length to width. The DOSARM emblem appears in the upper left corner of the face side of the flag. The ribbon of the Order of the Red Banner extends the length of the flag, one sixth of the distance from the lower edge.

The members of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of DOSARM were elected by the All-Union DOSARM Council on 2 September 1949, following the adoption of the charter. The newly elected Central Committee held its first meeting on 4 September.

The following were elected to the Central Committee:

Chairman

Kuznetsov, V. I., General-polkovnik, Hero of Soviet Union

Deputy Chairmen

Golovkin, V. Ya., General-major
Starikov, F. N.

Members

Kozlov, M. A.
Perkhovich, F. I., Hero of the Soviet Union
Pronin, N. N.
Kasayev, A. K.
Zagutov, O. M.
Siluyalov, V. G.
Lyubomirov, M. I.
Gromadskiy, N. I.
Vishnevetskiy, F. S.
Tramm, B. F.
Sherstyuk, G. I. (Chairman, Belorussian SSR DOSARM Committee)
Oleynikov, A. I. (Chairman, Ukrainian SSR DOSARM Committee)

The following were elected to the Central Auditing Commission:

Gorokhov, Ye. G.
Kravtsevich, I. S.
Silagadze, I. A. (Chairman, Georgian SSR DOSARM Committee)
Stebenev, F. A., Hero of Soviet Union
Skobelkin, I. F.
Yurevits, A. K. (Chairman, Latvian SSR DOSARM Committee)
Bobrakov, F. M. (Chairman, Uzbek SSR DOSARM Committee)

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